

KIL

- He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicky-wick* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms.
Shakespeare.
- KID.** *n. f.* [*kid*, Danish.]
1. The young of a goat.
Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring. *Fa. Queen.*
There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon
which fight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of
the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging.
Wotton.
Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton.*
So *kids* and whelps their fires and dams express;
And so the great I measur'd by the less. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. [From *cidulen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or
furze.
To **KID.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.
KIDDER. *n. f.* An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsl.*
To **KIDNAP.** *v. a.* [from *kind*, Dutch, a child, and *nap*.] To
steal children; to steal human beings.
KIDNAPPER. *n. f.* [from *kidnap*.] One who steals human
beings.
The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition
that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out,
that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper*. *L'Estrange.*
These people lie in wait for our children, and may be con-
sidered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law. *Spettator.*
KIDNEY. *n. f.* [Etymology unknown.]
1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the
same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers,
their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is un-
der the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the
kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the
motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent
branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the
ferosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little
tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence
it runs by the ureters into the bladder. *Quincy.*
A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his
melentery and *kidneys*. *Wise man's Surgery.*
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.
Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that
am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution
and thaw. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney*, that
take up the same resolution without noise. *L'Estrange.*
KIDNEYBEAN. *n. f.* [so named from its shape.]
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement
rises the point, which becomes a long pod, inclosing several
seeds, which are shaped almost like a kidney: it has pinnated
leaves, consisting of an unequal number of lobes. *Miller.*
Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant
wholesome food. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
KIDNEYVETCH. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
KIDNEYWORT. *n. f.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel.
Make in the *kidneykin* a great bung-hole of purpose. *Bacon.*
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kidneykin* of wit. *Dryden.*
To **KILL.** *v. a.* [Anciently *To quell*; cpellan, Saxon; *kel*,
Dutch.]
1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.
Dar'lt thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?
—Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this
whole assembly with hunger. *Ex. xvi. 3.*
There was *killing* of young and old, making away of men,
women, and children. *2 Mac. v. 13.*
2. To destroy animals for food.
We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse;
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling place. *Shakespeare.*
Thou shalt *kill* of thy herd, and of thy flock. *Deutr. xii.*
Shall I take my bread, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my
shearers? *1 Sa. xxv. 11.*
3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.
The medicines which go to the magical ointments, if they
were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and there-
fore they work potentially, though outwards. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.
Try with oil, or barm of drink, so they be such things as
kill not the bough. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as ap-
pears by *killing* it with spittle. *Floyer on the Humours.*
KILLER. *n. f.* [from *kill*.] One that deprives of life.
What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Am-
phialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer*
of his only son! *Sidney.*
Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Saunders.*
So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,

KIN

- That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But dy'd, because the *killer* had been kind. *Waller.*
KILLER. *n. f.* [This seems a corruption of *coal* and *low*, a
flame, as foot is thereby produced.]
An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doublets
had its name from *killow*, by which name, in the North, the
smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called. *Woodward.*
KILN. *n. f.* [cyl, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for
admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in
it.
What shall I do? I'll creep up into the chimney. —
There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep
into the *kiln* hole. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the
kiln, there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt. *Bacon.*
Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the
kiln, and not slack'd. *Mason's Arch. Eser.*
To **KILNDRY.** *v. a.* [*kiln* and *dry*.] To dry by means of a
kiln.
The best way is to *kilndry* them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
KILT. *for kil'd.* *Spenser.*
KILMBO. *adj.* [*To schento*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd,
And never yet to table have been serv'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
He observed them edging towards one another to whisper;
so that John was forced to fit with his arms a *kimbo*, to keep
them asunder. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
KIN. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.
You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds
of nature; but you are of *kin*, and so a friend to their per-
sons, not to their errors. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Th' unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free,
Without a crime, except his *kin* to me. *Dryden.*
2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.
Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin*, and kind with kind confound. *Shakespeare.*
The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborn by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related.
Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright rays,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd. *Dante.*
4. The same general class, though perhaps not the same spe-
cies; thing related.
The burst,
And the ear-deaf'ning voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpriz'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that
which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is
altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin*
to that of other calcareous salts. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, a child, Dutch: as, *man-
nikin*, *minikin*.
KIND. *adj.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will.
By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
To pluck me by the beard. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Some of the ancients, like *kind* hearted men, have talked
much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to
the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resur-
rection and ascension. *South's Sermons.*
2. Favourable; beneficent.
He is *kind* to the unthankful and evil. *Lu. vi. 35.*
KIND. *n. f.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; general class. *Kind* in Teutonic English answers
to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; though this distinction, in popular
language, is not always observed.
Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what na-
ture and force laws are, according to their *kinds*. *Hobbes.*
As when the total *kind*
Of birds, in orderly array on wings,
Came summon'd over Eden, to receive
Their names of Thee. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. vi.*
That both are animalia,
I grant; but not rationalia;
For though they do agree in *kinds*,
Specific difference we find. *Hudibras, p. i.*
God and nature do not principally concern themselves in
the preservation of particulars, but of *kinds* and companies. *South's Sermons.*
He with his wife were only left behind
Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*. *Dryden.*
I instance some acts of virtue common to Heathens and
Christians; but I suppose them to be performed by Christians,
after a more sublime manner than ever they were among the
Heathens; and even when they do not differ in *kind* from
moral virtues, yet differ in the degrees of perfection. *Atturb.*
He,

KIN

- He, with a hundred arts refus'd,
Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*. *Pope.*
2. Particular nature.
No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that
have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been
found, upon enquiry, to have so many. *Baker.*
3. Natural state.
He did, by edict, give the goods of all the prisoners unto
those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or
compound for them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn,
and called *decumae*, or tithes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
4. Nature; natural determination.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
And in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes. *Shakespeare.*
Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*
5. Manner; way.
Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
As will displease you. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
This will encourage industrious improvements, because
many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hun-
dred. *Bacon's Essays.*
6. Sort. It has a slight and unimportant sense.
Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, what was the mat-
ter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philo-
sophers? He answer'd, because the one knew what they
wanted, the other did not. *Bacon.*
To **KINDLE.** *v. a.*
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.
He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it
and baketh bread. *If. xlv. 15.*
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some mens dif-
tempers formerly studied to *kindle* in parliaments. *K. Charles.*
If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means
it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same re-
freshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were
kindled from the sun. *South's Sermons.*
2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate; to heat;
to fire the mind.
I've been to you a true and humble wife;
At all times to your will conformable:
Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
He hath *kindled* his wrath against me, and counteth me as
one of his enemies. *Job xix. 11.*
Thus one by one *kindling* each other's fire,
'Till all inflam'd, they all in one agree. *Daniel's Civ. War.*
Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
To *kindle* vengeance in their haughty mind. *Dryden.*
1. To catch fire.
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be
burnt, neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee. *If. xliii. 2.*
2. [From *cennan*, to bring forth, Saxon.]
Are you native of this place?
—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*. *Shakespeare.*
KINDLER. *n. f.* [from *kindle*.] One that lights; one who
inflames.
Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. *Gay.*
KINDLY. *adv.* [from *kind*.]
1. Benevolently; favourably; with good will.
Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and
spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company. *Shakespeare.*
I sometime lay here in Corioli,
At a poor man's house: he us'd me *kindly*. *Shakespeare. Coriol.*
He *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love,
in honour preferring one another. *Ra. xii. 10.*
His grief some pity, others blame;
The fatal cause all *kindly* seek. *Prior.*
Who, with less deigning ends,
Kindler entertain their friends;
With good words, and count'nance sprightly,
Strive to treat them all politely? *Swift.*
KINDLY. *adj.* [from *kind*; probably from *kind* the substantive.]
1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.
This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest
into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby. *Hammond.*
Thee'st lost fires
Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. iv.*
2. The foregoing sense seems to have been originally implied by
this word; but following writers, inattentive to its etymology,
confounded it with *kind*.
3. Bland; mild; softening.
Through all the living regions do'st thou move,
And scatter'st, where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love. *Lryden.*

KIN

- Ye heav'n's, from high the dewy nectar pour,
And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r! *Pope.*
KINDNESS. *n. f.* [from *kind*.] Benevolence; beneficence;
good will; favour; love.
If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue,
then is not her husband like other men. *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 23.*
Old Lelius professes he had an extraordinary *kindness* for
several young people. *Collier of Friendship.*
Ever blest be Cythera's shrine,
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd. *Prior.*
Love and inclination can be produced only by an expe-
rience or opinion of *kindness* to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
KINDRED. *n. f.* [from *kin*; cynne, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity.
Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
You keep her conquests, and extend your own. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; sort.
His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, and the stirrups
of no *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
3. Relatives.
I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*
Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of Eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain. *Denham.*
KINDRED. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.
From Tuscan Corintum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*
KINE. *n. f.* plur. from *cow*.
To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her cyne. *Ben. Johnson.*
A field I went, amid' the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay.*
KING. *n. f.* [A contraction of the Teutonic word *kyning*, or
kyning, the name of sovereign dignity. In the primitive
tongue it signifies stout or valiant, the kings of most nations
being, in the beginning, chosen by the people on account of
their valour and strength. *Vestegau.*]
1. Monarch; supreme governour.
The great *king* of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
A substitute shines brightly as a *king*,
Until a *king* be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
True hope is swift, and flies with swallows wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures *kings*. *Shakespeare.*
The *king* becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stateness,
Bounty, perfection, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thus states were form'd; the name of *king* unknown,
'Till common int'rest plac'd the sway in one;
'Twas virtue only, or in arts or arms,
Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,
The same which in a fire the sons obey'd,
A prince the father of a people made. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine: as *prince* also is.
Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great
and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors. *Bacon.*
3. A card with the picture of a king.
The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen. *Pope.*
4. **KING AT ARMS.** or of heralds, a principal officer at arms,
that has the pre-eminence of the society; of whom there are
three in number, viz. Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.
A letter under his own hand was lately shew'd me by Sir
William Dugdale, *king at arms*. *Warton.*
To **KING.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king.
England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. To make royal; to raise to royalty.
Sometimes am I a *king*;
Then treason makes me with myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a *king*;
Then am I *king'd* again. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
KINGAPPLE. *n. f.* A kind of apple.
The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenneting. *Mortimer.*
KINGCRAFT. *n. f.* [*king* and *craft*.] The act of governing.
A word commonly used by king James.
KINGCUP.